

Elkhorn District Advocate

Vol. I.

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No. 30.

English statesmen of all shades of opinion have for centuries taken the greatest pride in improving the British navy in various directions. On more than one occasion large sums of money were freely given by the tax-payers to have it efficiently equipped. In 1889 the passing of the "Naval Defence Act" was another step in this direction, which authorized the construction of seventy new ships at a cost of \$107,500,000, or 316,000 tons displacement, carrying 540 guns. The date for the completion of this large order was placed for April, 1891, but the work was undertaken with such zeal, that they are nearly all completed, fully armed and ready for commission. The material outcome of this well directed activity of the British authorities will be seen at a glance, by comparing the strength of the British navy now, with that of 1886. In 1886 it comprised 57 ships of 15 knots speed and upwards, exclusive of torpedo boats; now there are 140. In 1886 there were about 2,000 heavy guns; now there are 1,808. In 1886 the British navy possessed only 33 light quick-firing guns; now it has 1,715. The number of officers and men on the active list has been raised by 19,000, and the reserve by 5,000. If this means anything it is that the "historic fame of the British navy is to be preserved and that England is to maintain her naval supremacy the wide world over. In addition to the above permanent improvements to our naval service, every department of the navy has been thoroughly overhauled and reorganized, placing them on a sound business and efficient basis, which has quieted the public mind on the subject of proper naval defense, and created a national feeling of safety and satisfaction.

The Czar of Russia, it is universally known, takes the greatest possible care in the selection of the inmates of his palace, as well as of all those who wait upon, and attend him in his official and private journeys. He is said to be in a state of daily alarm for the safety of his life, having no doubt before his mind the fate of some of his despotic ancestors, who were cut down without mercy. "Uneasy rest the head that wears a crown," can, it appears, be appropriately applied to the Czar, although on slight examination, we might not have far to look for the reason. A little incident that happened at the Lilevadina Palace in the Crimea, where the Czar was during the Easter festivities, goes to show that notwithstanding all his precautions, there is one, or more black sheep amongst the flock of his household. On Easter Sunday morning, it is reported, that he found an equitably painted egg, on his breakfast table, which, on being opened was found to contain a small silver dagger, with two ivory-like handles and a slip of paper bearing the words: "Christ has risen; we also shall rise again." The egg must have been placed there by one who had access to the room, and who was therefore one of the household, but who the culprit is has not transpired, although every effort has been made to ferret out, and have the guilty person apprehended and punished.

Among the recent uses to which electricity has been successfully put, there is none that has caused so much wonder in the scientific world, as that to which Professor Elisha Gray, of New York has applied it, in operating his teletograph, or long distance writing machine, of which he himself is the inventor. An exhibition of the machine and the work it can perform was recently given in the room of the National Teletograph Co., N. Y., to a large number of experts and business men, who watched with great interest the remarkably accurate records made by what in appearance seems to be an insignificant illuspatin invention, but which assumed the proportions of a prodigious in the execution of its work. Judging from the specimens of the work that it has executed, it is certain to become the most popular means for transmitting messages by the electric spark for long distances, owing to its accuracy and the ease with which it can be operated, and there can be little doubt, that it will soon supersede the telephone. The mechanism of the teletograph is extremely simple and direct. It consists of a transmitter and a receiver associated for use at one station. An ordinary lead pencil is used for operating or transmitting purposes. Near its points two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and following the motions of the pencil regulate the correct impulses that control the receiving pen at the distant station.

The writing is done on ordinary paper five inches wide, conveniently arranged on a roll attached to the machine. A lever is so moved by the hand as to shift the paper forward mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver. The receiving pen in a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum

bars, is supplied with ink, which flows from a reservoir through a small tube placed in one of the arms. The electrical impulses coming over the wire move the pen of the recorder simultaneously with the movements of the pen in the hand of the sender. As the pen passes over the paper an ink tracing is left, which is always a fac-simile of the sender's motions, whether in the formation of letters, figures, signs or sketches.

From this it will be seen that there is practically no limit to the work that can be done by the teletograph. When fully developed it will be invaluable in cases where accurate records are required. From his office a business man can send instructions to the factory, close by or many miles distant, and have them delivered in his own handwriting. A broker dealing by wire can give quotations and execute orders to buy and sell securities without danger of dispute. A physician may wire his prescription to a druggist, using the arbitrary code of the profession, confident that no mistake will be made in the transmission. A reporter can send his report or a sketch of his subject taken on the spot to his paper. The postman, wishing to notify all the police precincts of the escape of a burglar, can do so quickly, transmitting his orders in his own writing, sketching an accurate description of the man if necessary at the same time. Then again a man can go away and leave his machine locked up in his desk. When he returns in one, two or half a dozen days, he will find the messages sent to him by his friends all recorded on the roll paper in his desk.

This invention may be looked upon as one of the wonders of the age, and will in time revolutionize the existing telephone and telegraphic systems. It also brings into prominence once more, the name of Prof. Gray, who has devoted his life to the perfection of communication by electricity. Years ago he invented the musical telephone, and he says he will not rest satisfied until he invents a speaking telephone to be worked by electricity.

To Manitobans and Northwesterners generally, but more especially to those who are intimately connected with wheat raising, the following figures regarding the world's output of wheat for the years 1892 and 1893, will be of interest. Lumping the wheat productions of Canada and the U. S. for these years together, we find that 108,629,000 bushels have been marketed this year, for so far, as against 62,339,000 for the entire of last year, or an increase in this year over last year's production of 46,190,000 bushels. In Europe and other foreign wheat producing countries, for this year 69,704,000 bushels have been raised as against 81,255,000 for last year, showing a decrease of 11,532,000 bushels. The grand total for this year is 184,933,000 bushels, for the whole world, for last year 148,755,000, or an increase of 36,178,000 bushels, in the present year as compared with last year. The supply of wheat at present seems to be equal to the demand, and it is thought by the best posted men in grain circles, that the maximum production has been reached, at least for some years to come. If this be so we can hardly expect any very appreciable advance in the price of wheat, that is, assuming there will be no shortage by failure or other catastrophe, for which of course we have no guarantee, but with any of these or other unforeseen events happening, the price of wheat might easily reach unprecedented prices.

An Elephants Recollection.

Five months ago a small boy, with several companions, was feeding one of the elephants at the Zoo Schenck in New York. The elephant was very tame. He handled her buns on a nail fastened in the end of a long stick. The boy for fun jabbed the nail deep into the elephant's trunk, and then ran away. He started after the elephant, throwing her trunk in the air, and trumpeting made a rush at the boy. Keeper Andy Neelan seized a pitchfork and ran for the elephant. The boy, however, had run into a corner in her stall. She refused to obey. She had thrown the boy up against the side of the shed and was rushing for him with her trunk. He was a moment more than she could have transacted, but she had struck him with her feet. The keeper thrust the fork into her shoulder, and forced her back, saving the boy's life. Gusky sank back into her corner, and gazed appealingly at the boy. But she was beaten. She crying frightened boy, then denied that he had ever hurt Gusky, but finally confessed. Neelan warned him never to come there again, adding: "If you ever see an elephant, any day, you start to run because she'll be after you. She will know you twenty years hence."

One never grows fat by having to eat his own words.

300 Irish residents of New York met to protest against the fashion of giving such names as "Murphy," "Crony," "Paddy," etc., to the looking-glasses at the Central Park Zoo. The Board of Park Commissioners was roundly denounced for permitting this misuse of Hibernian nomenclature, the meeting was unanimous in its determination that the practice must cease.

The Financial Position Explained.

"Josiah," enquired Mrs. Chugwater, as she poured the coffee, "what does it mean when the papers talk about the money market being strained, and the money market unsettled, and all that sort of thing?"

"It means that there is an uneasy feeling about securities," answered Mr. Chugwater, reaching for another biscuit.

"What does that mean?"

"Why, stocks and bonds, and—unspeculative values generally."

"What makes them have an uneasy feeling?"

"It's the operators, you understand, the financiers, that have that. When there comes a stringency in the money market."

"Is the money market? Do they sell?"

"They sell securities, which is about the same thing, only they fluctuate in value. The condition of the stock market is the market of an index of the financial situation generally."

"I don't seem to understand it any better than I did before," said Mrs. Chugwater dubiously.

"What is it that the money market settling?"

"The Government isn't making it."

"No, it's simply withheld from investment in ordinary speculative channels. It's withdrawn from circulation and hoarded up. Can you understand that?"

"Yes, I suppose so. What does anybody want to withdraw it from circulation for, Josiah?"

"The old masters of public credit," said Josiah, "are becoming slightly impotent. When everybody has no confidence in his fellow-men there's no stringency. It's this ridiculous habit some people have," he went on, warming himself by the fire, "of getting scared about nothing that's taken place. Somebody has a little money in a bank. He begins to be afraid the bank isn't all right, and he goes down town to take a look. He tells some friend on the way that he is going to do, and that friend tells somebody else, and it spreads, and the first thing you know there's a run on a perfectly sound bank, just because some old henpecked person got scared."

And with nervous haste, Mr. Chugwater put on his hat and coat, and off on through the front door and half an hour was walking crazily back and forth on the sidewalk in front of Old Gambling's bank waiting for the doors to open.

Great Women at Home.

Mrs. Cleveland has a manner of scenting her rooms which is both unique and dainty. She does not employ the Chinese powder nor the perfume of violets to purify away odors, but she lays out her bedclothes, and rose scented under the carpets in the corners, and the perfume smothered, as it were, lasts for months, and is at the same time mysterious and attractive. She has a superstitious fear of ghosts, and she has heard of about voices or echoes sounding through shells, and she thought that with the presence of the face in the shells the voices of friends would be heard again. Mrs. John G. Blaine, inimitable dresser of her own dining room, always places a square tablecloth upon the table and arranging embroidered tray covers in diagonal fashion upon the surface. She likes to have them made of brocade, and she will not have them made after the old-fashioned New England plan, and has no love for the present style of stripping the board of everything but dishes in immediate proximity.

The Sun was on Time, but Nahum wasn't. Early rising was a frequent subject of contention between Nahum Briggs and his wife—Her—ability to wake in season for an "early start" was the chief topic of contention between the two, but the responsibility of waking up fell to him. So it chanced that one night, when it seemed to Mrs. Briggs as if her tired eyes had just closed, Nahum thought it likely that he would be the first to wake up. "Yes here!" There was a ring on the bell rope, the train stopped, and the porter was elected from the car the captain saying to him: "Now, walk around the platform, and you're no longer in our employ." There was a shower of expostulations, pleas for pardon, and a shake or two of the bell rope, and the train vanished in good shape.

His wife rubbed her heavy lids and stood silent. The elder son had gone to bed, but Nahum's wife was waiting for him as for there was a light in "Bunker's shop" and he usually opened the doors at that time.

Sonny kettle was steaming cheerfully, and small breakfast was being prepared. Nahum took his lantern and went out to "do the chores." He waited and fed his stock, and returned to eat a hearty meal.

"Might I beg a cup of hot water from the breakfest table?"

"You might," she began frigidly, when he had seated himself.

"Would it be possible to spill a few drops of coffee into it?"

"I would be, but—"

"And a spoonful of cream?"

"One moment, please. I don't look for sugar, but if you will look into the cup it will be turned into nectar—nectar, madam, the food of the gods."

"It's day time, I tell ye," said Nahum, who went out and called his neighbor.

"I dunno exactly," said Mr. Bunker, with some moderation. "But when I shut up shop I think it's about 10 o'clock."

Then Nahum came in and shut the door.

While Mrs. Briggs prepared for a second night's rest, he wound the clock and set it. She noticed that he took a decided comfort in winding more vigorously than seemed quite necessary.

She (fondly)—"Do you care for me as much as—" He (warily)—"Who—who?" She (whispering)—"As much as ever."

"The point I am trying to make is this," remarked the brunette, as she whirled desperately at the lead pen.

"But none of the others could see it."

Brief History of the Iron Trade in England.

There are many old references to the iron trade in the county of Sussex. King Henry III made a grant to the people of Lewes in 1268, empowering them to levy a half-penny on every cartload of iron, and one half-penny on every horseload of the same metal, which passed through the town of Lewes. An inhabitant of Lewes supplied the ironwork for the tomb of the same king in Westminster Abbey.

In Edward I's reign iron was being smelted at St. Leonards' forest, and the iron produced was sent to the gentry of the city of London in regard to certain manufactured articles supplied by the smiths of the Weald.

In the following reign the sheriff of Sussex was ordered to have 3,000 bushels and 20,000 nails for the expedition against Scotland.

The ancient bandied guns, which were used by the English in the fifteenth century, are believed to have been made in Sussex. A good number of the iron used in the first gun ever made in England, formerly stood at Eridge Green, formerly stood at Eridge Green, formerly stood at Eridge Green.

When the iron was exhausted,

Compliment to a Canadian Lady.

Miss Jessie Alexander, Toronto, has received a personal invitation from Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Women's Congress at the World's Fair, to contribute to the programme address upon "Women's influence in the dramatic profession." Six others are to take part, and the choice of Miss Alexander as Canada's representative is a high compliment to this young lady's talents.

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A Curious Marriage Ceremony.

A tribe of Dusuns, in North Borneo, differ widely in language, religion, and customs from their neighbors. Marriage is performed in the forest in the presence of two families. There is no public gathering or feast. The rite consists in the bridegroom cutting a portion of his penis with a sharp knife, and dipping it in the woman's leg. After marriage the man takes the bride to her home where he resides in future with a member of the family.

LIBERTY 24719827

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Space	1 Year	6 Mo's.	3 Mo's.	1 Mo.
1 Col.	\$80.00	\$48.00	\$29.00	\$12.00
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Advertisements of Lost, Stolen, Stray, Wanted, For Sale, To Let &c., when not more than 10 lines,—50 cents 1st insertion, and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Additional lines at proportional rates.

F. J. GREENSTREET EDITOR.

VOL. I. No. 39
THURSDAY, MAY, 1874. 150¢

TO RESTORE THE OLD RITUAL
A CHURCH UNION FOR CANADA ORGANIZED
IN HAMILTON.

On April 17th, there was brought into existence in Hamilton a religious or ecclesiastical organization of which much will be heard by and by, and which probably destined to make itself deeply felt in the Anglican church in Canada. The new society is the result of a movement on the part of that section of the High Church party in the Church of England to which the general name of Ritualists is given. In the eyes of "low churchmen" the extreme Ritualists—that is, those who go far in the way of ceremonial as the prayer book allows—are regarded as just within whispering distance of the Church of Rome; but the Ritualists hold that every detail of ritual which they have adopted is authorized by the Book of Common Prayer, and that they are the true Anglicans. In England the Ritualists were harshly dealt with not many years ago, some of them being even imprisoned for insisting upon the practice of certain ceremonies which were objected to by the ecclesiastical or civil authorities; but, as is usual in such cases, persecution only tended to strengthen and extend their cause, and now the tendency of the Church in England is admitted to be distinctly upward so far as ritual is concerned.

In Canada and the United States the same tendency is noticeable. Low churchmen regret it and strive to avert it. Both by individual effort, and by concerted organized action.

The high churchmen are active, earnest and far-sighted; and they mean business. Hitherto they have not had an organization in Canada for the purpose of propagandist work; but now this want has been supplied, and a society for the promotion of high church principles—or "Ritualistic" principles, if you will—has been brought into being. Its name is the Canadian Church Union. The establishment of the union has been in contemplation for about a year, but the first steps to its end were taken only a few days ago, when invitations were sent to prominent High churchmen throughout Canada to attend a meeting in St. Matthew's clergy-house, on the evening of April 17th. The meeting was held, and many of those who were summoned to it were present. A constitution, short but comprehensive, was adopted. The most important clause in the constitution is the one in which the object of the organization is set forth. This object is:

"To unite communicants of the Anglican church in Canada for the restoration of the full use of the Book of Common Prayer."

These officers were elected: President, Matland Newman, of Hamilton; Vice President, Rev. R. F. Dixon, of Hamilton; and Thomas Burnside, of Bothwell; secretary-treasurer, Rev. C. E. Whitecombe of Hamilton. A council of seven gentlemen was also elected.

The object of the union, as described in the clause quoted above, seems very simple and innocuous. But it means much. It means that organized effort will be made to restore to the church service all the ritual which was practiced at the time of Cranmer, before the introduction of the Puritan element into the church. It means that the vestments, lights and other ornaments, and all the ornate ceremonial authorized by the Prayer book of Edward VI, shall be restored, for the leaders of the movement point out that the Prayer book now in use, so far from prohibiting these things, expressly enforces and re-authorizes them. It means that the clergymen of the church shall strictly observe their religious duties as set forth in the Prayer Book, one of which duties (and which is seldom observed), is that they shall hold a public service in the church or chapel. It means, in short, that the whole of the Prayer Book, and not portions of it, shall be taken as a guide to faith and religious duty.

The organization is not connected with the English Church Union in England. The chief object for the organization of the Union in England was the protection of legal recognition of those clergymen who revived the ancient ritual in the church service. The spirit of the constitution of the C. C. U. is not defensive, as there is no need of defensive measures in Canada.

The members of the Union will not

basis its right to demand that the old usages in regard to church ornaments shall be restored in the following provision, which is to be found in every Book of Common Prayer: "And here to be noted that such ornaments of the church and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministration, shall be retained and in use as were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth."

WESTERN CANADIAN PRESS
ASSOCIATION

As we are going to press the greater number of Editors of Manitoba and North West papers are enroute to Victoria B.C. where the first annual convention of the Western Canadian Press Association will take place. We are exceedingly sorry that press of business makes it impossible for us to take advantage of the trip, the programme of which is a most tempting one, as will be seen from the following clipings from a circular which has been sent by Sec. C. H. Mather to the members of the Association:

"Two special cars will leave Winnipeg via the P. R. R.—Wednesday, May 10th, (continued) at 1 o'clock, attached to regular train. At Calgary the special cars will be side-tracked and the party given an opportunity to accept the hospitality of the Calgary people for a day. At Calgary at 2:30 in the morning of the 18th reaching Buffet at 6:30. It is the present intention to return over Sunday at Buffet, continuing the trip through the mountains by daylight, reaching Kamloops on the night of Monday the 11th. The trip down the Fraser river will be made by daylight on Tuesday and Vancouver reached at 12:30 the same day. After luncheon the steamer for Victoria will be boarded and that place reached at 18 o'clock."

The above outline of the trip westward is as complete as can at present be made, and unless some side trips are arranged for, (which is not to incur more than a day's time) it is more probable that Victoria will be reached on schedule time.

Invitations have been extended by the cities of Westminister, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, and it is altogether likely that they will be accepted, the party having advised them to that effect.

The convention will be held in a hall in Victoria, and will occupy portions of Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th.

The press and citizens of Victoria will provide entertainment for the visitors, among others being a drive around the city and a steamer excursion in the straits with luncheon. They have also made arrangements for reduced hotel rates at the best hotels in the city.

As the convention is called partly for the purpose of completing the organization of the Association, it is impossible at present to give the programme of the proceedings. A committee however, has been entrusted with the work of preparing a report, and doubtless they will be in a position to submit something of a very interesting character; addresses on practical subjects having been promised by men in every way qualified."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Editor of this paper wishes it to be distinctly understood that he in no way holds himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

LIPPENTOTT PUBLIC HALL.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE:—Mr. Editor, as their requires some explanation in reference to the Public Hall in this place, it might not be out of place for me to make some statements as to how the hall is being built and for what it is intended.

In the first place there was a public meeting held at W. Lund's, Mr. A. Rowand in the chair, and D. Simpson Secy. The meeting was well attended, about 30 being present. The first question was do we require a hall, and a motion for the affirmative was carried unanimously: the next was that it be built by subscription. The following were named to solicit subscriptions: J. Proud, W. Lund, R. Legge and D. Johnson.

A site offered by Mr. Gandy was accepted being considered the most central place, and as it was given gratuitously it could not very well be refused. The following sums were collected by those with lists: D. Johnson \$70.00, W. Lund, \$80.00, J. Proud \$25.00. We also received from D. McLean \$10. J. F. Frame, M. P. P., \$20.00. The building committee, W. Lund, J. Proud and D. Simpson then purchased Building Stock of J. Brodley to the amount that was subscribed, and the work, as far as it has gone, has been the gift of the people. But it will require some fifty dollars worth

of material to complete the hall. The trustees placed in charge were instructed to charge a small sum to all parties requiring the use of hall, to pay for fire and light, but the amount will be so small that it will be a hindrance to the public or anyone wishing the use of the hall. Parties being in the neighbourhood and having public business to transact should consider that they cannot have their neighbours comfortable rooms to sit in and contribute something towards the completion of the hall which will be a credit to this or any other place. If these statements are not satisfactory I will be glad to answer any thing in connection with the matter. I have been led to make these statements in order to give parties the chance to come forward and show if there is any truth in the statements that are making so much public talk. Or have they learned the wisdom of the old maxim, when you tell a lie tell a good one, and when you tell a good one stick to it.

On behalf of those that have aided in erecting the public hall and committee in charge, I remain yours truly,

D. SINSON,
Secy. to Hall Com.

A. E. ASPINWALL:
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Vancouver.....May 22nd

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Laurentian.....May 13th

Parisian.....May 29th

Mongolian.....June 17th

FROM NEW YORK.

Germanic.....April 29th

Magellan.....May 3rd

Britannic.....May 10th

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Aurania.....May 20th

Euroria.....April 29th

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Feed & Sale

STABLE!

Running in connection

WITH THE

Cavanagh

Hotel.

Special attention given to the Requirements

of Commercial Travellers.

HORSEMEN

requiring Stable room

will receive

EVERY ATTENTION

and care.

It is my purpose, as

soon as Spring opens

to put in a new stock

OF

CAR- AND

RIAGES RIGS,

W. HOPPS, ELKHORN

Virden Roller Mills.

RUNNING EVERY DAY.

Bring your Gristing before

the Busy Season sets in.

Forty lbs. Flour per bushel of No. 1

Hard, and 18 lbs. Feed.

FIRST CLASS FLOUR GUARANTEED

Koester & Son.

Ask for Quotations for Flour, Bran, and

Shorts.



They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time. Hamlet, Act II, Scene 2.

Arbor Day to-morrow (Friday).

Mr. Ed. Conroy spent Monday in town. Mr. Fred Green returned to Beulah on Tuesday.

Mr. E. Stanley, of Virden, was in town on Friday.

Mr. J. F. Watkins, of the Chronicle, and Frank McDouall was in town on Sunday.

Carberry was visited by fire yesterday, when about 15 business places were burned down.

Mr. J. C. Stell who has been in town for the past six weeks, left for Virden on Friday.

Mr. Joseph Williamson has sold his farm to Mr. Jake Webster of the Assiniboin Farm.

Mr. Cushing has reorganized his office from his own house to the rooms above Rogers & Douglas's store.

Mr. T. Evans has commenced the erection of a frame dwelling house on the north side of the town.

Mr. John Simmington, foreman of the Indian Home carpenter shop, has moved his family into town.

Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Smith, Wholesale Furniture dealers, Brandon, was in town on Friday.

No farmer should be without a pump when you can buy one complete for \$8.00 at Broadley's Hardware Store.

Mr. Cushing is removing his house from Richill Avenue, the east end of the town, where he has purchased a few lots.

Mr. J. W. Travis, of Npva Scotia, is visiting his relations here. We understand that Mr. Travis is about to start in business at Winnipeg.

Dr. S. W. McLennan, Dentist, of Brandon, will visit Elkhorn for the practice of his profession on Saturday, May 20th. Office Parlors of Gavanagh Hotel.

The Indian Home carpenter shop will be converted into a hospital for the Homes, and a new carpenter shop is being erected in another part of the town.

Mr. Allison took out the largest herd of cattle that has ever left Elkhorn on Saturday, proving once more the advantage of advertising in the ADVOCATE.

A case was brought up before Justice Dustin last Monday for that, as no evidence was forthcoming the case was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

Mr. Joe Broadley has 400 acres sown in wheat, some of which is two inches above ground. Considering the lateness of the season, this speaks well for the Elkhorn district.

The Rev. Mr. Mowat arrived last Friday evening and occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. He will take charge of the church until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Fortune.

The Mass Meeting of Patrons of Industry is postponed till Saturday May 20th, at 2 p.m. Members of the Order please take notice.

S. H. Greenwood, Sec.

The N. P. R. rates to the World's Fair are as follows:—From Winnipeg \$41.25 from Brandon \$45.00. Tickets will be on sale from May 8th, the final limit being November 15th. There will be no stop-over privileges.

Mr. W. F. Longman, writing from Lethbridge, Ont., states that he is improving in health since the weather began to get warmer. He also states that Ontario is having a very late seedling time, and a cold and wet spring.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Church Quarterly Board was held at the residence of Mr. Travis, Sr., on Saturday last. The yearly accounts showed an increase, and the financial year begins with a very satisfactory balance sheet.

Mr. John McGrath, a former pupil of the Elkhorn Indian Homes, and who has been attending St. John's College, Winnipeg for the past four years, arrived in town on Monday evening. He will be ordained for the ministry in about two weeks.

On May 19th a social evening will be held in the town hall in connection with the Curling Club, free of charge, when the prize winning curlers will receive their presentations, after which the room will be cleared for dancing. Tickets for dance. Gentleman \$1.00.

Prairie fires are raging throughout the country. The skies are all aglow these nights with the glare of the dried prairie fire. Strong winds are blowing and we would advise people to prepare fire guards, and never carelessly start any fires without knowing where they will end.

Rev. Mr. Cheanur, of Broadalbane, has been appointed by the Presbytery, to moderate in a call to Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, for the Elkhorn congregation, which will include Woodville and Elkhorn, and the Presbytery are sending in a student to Hargrave who will take up as a mission, Hargrave, Daybreak and Two Creeks.

The curling and skating rink is no more. A heavy wind blowing from the south on Monday proved too much for the building, and it completely collapsed. It is a lucky thing for the owner that this did not happen some weeks later, as in all probability, the rink would have been shingled, and the loss in consequence much greater. One cannot help feeling sorry to see the destruction of a building which has been of so much benefit to the town during last winter, but should be pleased to see it rebuilt, not in the same spot, but nearer the inhabited part of the town, where more could take advantage of the amusements, to be derived from skating and curling.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA.

New Steamship Line Established by the C. P. R.

It is now being readily seen that great wisdom was displayed in pushing the Canadian Pacific railway to completion through to the Pacific coast. Through the establishment of a steamship service between Vancouver and China and Japan a large business has been worked up for the line and a trade with the Orient has been opened up, which it is safe to say has already been of material benefit to every part of the country. The encouraging results from the Chinese service has decided the C. P. R. upon the advisability of at once placing steamers on the line to Australia, a scheme which has been in contemplation for some time, and within the next few days the steamer of the Australian fleet will leave Sidney for Vancouver. Until their ships are completed the company have chartered steamers which have been running in the passenger and freight service between London and the Australian colonies, and it is their intention to have a monthly service from each end in the meantime, the first vessel leaving Sydney on the 1st of May, calling at Brisbane, Honolulu (the capital of the Hawaiian Islands), and reaching Vancouver about the 1st of June. The sailing dates from Vancouver will be the 1st of each month, the first ship leaving on the 1st proximo. With the exception of the "Empress" the steamers which will perform this service are probably the finest on the Pacific, and are far superior to anything trading to San Francisco, as their sailing schedule is shorter than the time required by the steamer to San Francisco, though the distance is between two and three hundred miles greater.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.

Sixteen head of cattle were shipped last Monday by Mr. Gordon, weighing altogether 25,300 lbs. They were sold some weeks ago by Messrs. McTurk, Lindsay and Chas. Freeman. The following was the weight at the scales:

Mr. Lindsay, 1 steer, 11.50
" 11.50
" 13.80
" 13.90
" 14.50
" 15.70
" 15.10
" 12.55
" 15.70
" 17.00
Mr. McTurk, 1 ox, 23.80
" 22.30
Mr. C. Freeman, 1 steer, 14.00
" 3 steers, 28.30

ELKHORN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The following is the honor roll for April for the junior department:

Class "A"—Olive Hume, Eddie Cavanagh, Nellie Harrison, Weston Travis, Carl Jones, Harry Kershaw, Pearl Tinline, Richard Baug, Reuben Clifford, Lila Till, Clarence Tilden, Norman Stacy, Edith Harrison.

Class "B"—Flora Bowen, Bert Bell, Kathie Wilson, Madge Groutage.

Part II.—Norma Johnson, John Harrison, Hattie Bagg, Leonard Phillips and Edel Harry (tear). Fred Coombs, May Evans.

Second Class.—Annie Greenhalgh, Mervin McKinnon, Frank Dobson, Ida Raven, Ernest Groutage, Joseph Dobson, Ruby Field, Beatrice Frazer, Herbert Taylor, Joseph Barratt.

MARY BUCKINGHAM, Teacher.

MONTGOMERY.

Word has just reached us that Mr. John Paul has had the misfortune to have his stable and granary destroyed by fire. The fire took place on Saturday, April 29th, started about 5 o'clock p.m., and its cause is a mystery. Fortunately most of the stock was out and none was lost. The loss on the contents of the building was about \$300. No insurance. Mr. Paul, in hurrying from the field to the fire, was so severely thrown against his horse, that he will be laid up for two or three weeks.

We are pleased to hear that Katie McRitchie, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks with measles and pneumonia, is able to be up again. We are glad also to know that Mary McInley, who has had an attack of measles, is getting over it.

Since the spring opened, seeding operations have gone on here with great vigor.

Most of the farmers will finish this week, seeding wheat, and of course to be like themselves, all Manitobans are prophesying a good crop.

LIPPENTOTT ITEMS.

Mayfield and Englefield schools are again open for the summer.

Rev. M. C. Platt of Pleimont preached in the Mayfield school house last Sunday.

K. A. McLaughlin, V. S. of Elkhorn, gave this neighborhood a professional call last Saturday and spent Sunday with his brother.

Mr. Jas. Honey is expected to arrive home from D. C. in a few days.

Bachelors attention! Some of the newly married women are said to be helping to crop this spring. That beats hiring a man. Try it.

The Methodists intend holding a social in the Englefield school house on the evening of May 10th.

The new bridge has stood the pressure of the high water all right. It is a pity the approaches were not finished last fall for it is now impossible to ford the Pipestone at this point. In trying to do so Mr. T. Clark came near meeting with a serious accident about a week ago.

Most of the farmers will finish seeding

this week, and they seem to think that

next fall and winter they will be far too

busy hauling No. 1 hard to market, to be

able to spend two days taking a grist mill

Virden. Consequently they will have to

buy their flour and their money will go to

some of the eastern towns instead of stay-

ing in their own pockets. Elkhorn hurry

along with that grist mill.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS.

On May 9th, at Elkhorn, the wife of Rev. H. G. Stevenson, of a daughter.

On May 9th, at Elkhorn, the wife of Alex. Stewart, of a daughter.

AUCTION SALE

ELKHORN BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of power of Sale

conveyed in a certain mortgage, which

will be produced at the time of sale, there

will be offered for sale by Public Auction,

by Messrs. CUSHING & FRASER, Auctioneers, at the

CAVANAGH HOTEL, ELKHORN,

ON

Saturday the 13th day of May, 1893.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE!

STILL RAGING AT

R. M. COOMBS AND COMPANY'S

\$15,000 STOCK.

Thrown on the market at Wholesale figures. Everyone greatly delighted and pleased with their bargains, also quite satisfied that they can fill their bill and get all they want under one roof, which shows that centralization is to everyone's advantage. After a long journey, much shopping is fatiguing, and now find it a pleasure to do business at the Mammoth Store in Elkhorn.

The great aim to do better for our customers all the time, and you well know our facilities for supplying your wants.

Our record of business is continued improvement.

There is a great difference in Stores: it all depends in the management. Some buy the cheapest goods offered; we buy the best at the Cash price and therefore are prepared to give our customers the advantage of the same.

Our Dress Goods Department is full of all the best goods from English, French and German markets, and if any of our lady friends wish to get something new in a dress, they will find that we have them to suit both young and old, and at Sacrifice Prices.

You should call and examine these new goods we have to offer you at 25¢, payed

As our room is limited in this paper, we will say that we are sacrificing all goods in the Dry Goods Department and will now pass on to the

Boot and Shoe Department, which you will find full and complete in every line suitable to the wants of all our customers, and note that all are to be slaughtered. Ready made Clothing Department. We have Men's Suits, Boy's Suits, Youth's Suits, Children's Suits, all to be sold regardless of cost.

Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishings in all styles: Caps for Spring and Summer, Straws in great variety for Men, Boys and Girls; all to be slaughtered at the same time as the other goods. Shirts, Collars, Ties, in great variety and at slaughter prices.

In all other lines we are complete and can offer you special drives in fancy Groceries; have a full assortment to hand at present.

We defy competition in prices.

All goods sold for Cash and no charging.

All accounts must be settled for, at once, either by Cash or Note.

We are prepared to handle Farmer's produce, in large or small quantities, and request a call before settling elsewhere.

R. M. COOMBS & COMPANY.

ELKHORN, MAN.

Broadley's Hardware Store

Settlers' Supplies.

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES.

Window Sash

Doors,

Nails, Building paper, Lime, Hair, Brick

Plaster, &c.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

TINSHOP IN CONNECTION

Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of tin work made to order, Furniture for sale cheap, Iron and Wood

Bedsteads, Cots, Wool Mattresses, Pillows

&c. &c. &c.

Undertakers' Supplies.

Coffins and Caskets, always kept in Stock.

Money to lend on

Farm Property.

AT
BROADLEY'S HARDWARE STORE.

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO. (LIMITED.)

Have the option of selecting under the terms of agreement with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

OVER 1,000,000 ACRES

of the finest agricultural lands

in Manitoba, which they offer for sale on easy terms.

No cultivation conditions.

Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.

TOWN LOTS

for Sale in the Towns and Villages. Maps and other information can be obtained at the offices of the Company, 329 Main Street, Winnipeg. Or from

C. F. TRAVIS, Agent, Elkhorn.

W. B. SCOTT, Legal Advisor.

